THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 136. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853. PRICE, Dʀˢ. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo*, be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July*. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *Shanghae* houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add. Mr. W. W. DALE commences business in *Canton*, on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January*. 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

BY *authority of the DIRECTORS of the* PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Mr. ROBERT S. WALKER will assume the duties of the *Company's Superintendent in China* from this date, and until further orders.

O. C. EDMOND.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 16th Feby., 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretory.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,,	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,,	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,,	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has been appointed AGENT at SHANGHAE and Vicinity for the Underwriters of New York and Boston.

Masters of Vessels are requested to notify him, in season for inspecting, the opening of their Ship's Hatches, and Merchants, of the receipt of Damaged Goods, that they may be duly surveyed.

N. BAYLIES.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to,—

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for express purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*

JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London.—Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

SHANGHAE RACES.—SPRING MEETING. APRIL 1853.

—*FIRST DAY.*—

1.—SHANGHAE PARK STAKES,—*Of* $2 *each with* $15 *from the fund.—For all* PONIES 12-*hands* 2-*inches and under.—Weight for inches.—Once round and a distance.*

2.—THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE,—*For* MAIDEN PONIES.—$60 *for first Pony and* $15 *for second.—Weight for inches.—Imported Ponies to carry* 14-*lbs. extra.—Entrance* $5 *each.—Heats once round from the Willows.*

3.—THE MANILA CUP,—*Value* $75, *for* IMPORTED PONIES *only.—Entrance* $5 *each.—Weight for inches.—Heats twice round.—Former winners of this Cup, once* 7-*lbs. extra—twice* 10-*lbs. extra.—No Pony to carry more than* 10-*lbs. extra.—Any Pony beaten for this Cup when carrying* 10-*lbs. will be allowed* 3-*lbs. until again a winner, and when carrying* 7-*lbs. will be allowed* 7-*lbs. until again a winner.*

4.—THE WOOSUNG PLATE,—*First Pony* $30, *second Pony* $10.—*Entrance* $3 *each.—For* CHINA PONIES *the property of Residents at Woosung.—Weight for inches.—Once round from the Willows.—*4 *Ponies to start or no race.*

5.—THE CHAA-SEE CUP,—*Value* $120, *for* CHINA PONIES *only.—Entrance* $5 *each to go to the second Pony.—Weight for inches.—Twice round.—Five Ponies to start or no race.*

6.—THE SCURRY STAKES,—*Of* $1 *each with* $15 *from the fund.—Second Pony to receive* $5 *from the fund, and the last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—For* CHINA PONIES.—*Catch weights.—Once round.*

—*SECOND DAY.*—

1.—THE GRIFFIN'S HANDICAP,—*For* PONIES *that have run in the* Griffin's Plate, *and whose owners have subscribed to this Handicap; the winner of the* Griffin's Plate *excluded.—Ponies to be handicapped after the* Griffin's Plate *is run for.—Subscribers may start two Ponies for one subscription.—Prizes from amount subscribed to be appropriated to* 1st, 2d, *and* 3d *Ponies in six shares.—The winner of the race to receive* 3 *shares, the second Pony* 2, *and the third* 1 *share.—The second and third Ponies in the last heat to be the winners of the second and third prizes.—Entrance* $10, *and half forfeit if declared on or before* 8*th April.*

2.—THE TSATLEE CUP,—*Value* $75, *for all* PONIES.—*Entrance* $3 *each.—Weight for inches.—Winner of the* Manila Cup *to carry* 14-*lbs. extra; and of* Chaa-see Cup 7-*lbs. extra.—Twice round.*

3.—THE YANG-KING-PANG STAKES,—*Of* $2 *each with* $20 *from the fund for* CHINA PONIES. *Weight for inches.—Once round from the Willows.*

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE & PLATE,—*Value* $—, *for all* PONIES.—*Entrance* $3 *each.—Weight for inches.—Twice round.*

5.—THE PERSIAN CUP,—*Value* $50.—*Second Pony* $15.—*For* CHINA PONIES *only.—Entrance* $3 *each.—Weight for inches.—Once round from the Willows.*

6.—THE FORCED HANDICAP,—*For all* WINNI[illegible]ONIES *at this meeting to be handicapped by the Stewards.—Entrance* $3 *each with* $30 *from the fund.—Once round and a distance.*

7.—THE CELESTIAL STAKES,—*For all* BEATEN CHINA PONIES *at this meeting.—Entrance* $3 *with* $30 *from the fund.—Weight for inches.—Once round and a distance.*

8.—THE NATIVE PURSE,—*Value* 15,000 *Cash, for all* PONIES.—*Indian and Chinese riders.—Post entries to the Clerk of the Course.—No entrance fee.—Twice round.*

☞ *N.B.*—Due notice of the time appointed for the days of racing will hereafter be given.

RULES.

1. Entrance fees for Cups and Plates to go to the fund.
2. Races to commence each day at 2 o'clock P.M.—First saddling bell to be rung at ¼ before 2.
3. Ten minutes allowed between each race. On the second saddling bell being rung, all ponies going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.
4. All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.
5. All objections to Ponies or Riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.
6. Any alterations in names of Ponies that have run before must be entered as "so-and-so" late "so-and-so."
7. Twelve hands to carry 9-stone and 4-lbs. extra for every inch above. Manila Ponies to carry 7-lbs. extra.
8. Fractions of an inch to count in favour of the Pony.—And no allowance for Mares or Geldings.
9. Three Ponies to start or no race.
10. Riders to appear in racing costume.
11. All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken: and all entries to be made to the Clerk of the Course, on or before *Friday, the 8th April,* and all Ponies to be measured on the — *April.*
12. The Committee will act as Stewards with power to add to their number.
13. In the event of there being a fourth heat for any one Race, the three winners only can start.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang-Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-douloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts,* 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.

Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS
ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH
PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account
Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days
from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*
Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

SNARLEYOW is received.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Dec. 24.	Manila,	......Jan. 13.
Bombay,	....Jan. 16.	Sydney,	.......Dec. 18.
Colombo,	....Jan. 20.	New Zealand,	..Dec. 12.
Madras,	......Jan. 13.	Amoy,	.......Jan. 6.
Calcutta,	....Jan. 19.	Hongkong,	....Feb. 16.
Galle,	........Jan. 27.	Ningpo,	......Feb. 27.
Penang,	......Feb. 2.	New York,	....Dec. 9.
Singapore,	....Feb. 5.	Boston,	......Dec. 9.
Batavia,	......Jan. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 7.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

RUMOURS of the Insurgents continuing to progress on the Yang-tsze-keang are rife amongst the Chinese at this Port, but where so much is mere hearsay and gossip it is not possible to give any authentic information, especially as the Authorities are very adverse to admit anything that shows the weakness of the Government.

One thing is certain that men, guns and ammunition, have been forwarded from Shanghae to Nanking—and requisition is currently reported to have been made by H. E. the Taoutae to the British Consul for a Steamer, to convey re-inforcements and munitions of war to the aid of the Imperialists. The concomitant effects of a disturbed state of the country are noticeable in the difficulty of effecting any commercial transactions and capitalists locking up their coffers. We hear, that at Suchau the principal men are in a panic and all foreign and nearly all other trade is suspended.

Thus coming events cast their shadows before them and unless the Government prudently waves its pride of ancient days, and seeks the assistance of a civilized power to put down the gathering hordes of revolutionists, it may hereafter be unable to allay the impending storm and when too late, regret it had not availed of a friendly power to quench the flames of civil war, before the rebels had too well matured their plans and cast defiance in its teeth.

We give in another column a summary of *Peking Gazettes* from the 15th January to the 5th ultimo. Therein are detailed the orders given to Seu Kwang-tsin, Keshen and Loh Kien-ying with express orders to surround the rebels with their combined forces and as the favorite Chinese expression is "have them in a net." The question however, is, will they be able to cope with them if, they can succeed in their design.

WE give in to-day's paper a very important proclamation, for which we are indebted to a valued Correspondent, of LUH, Governor-General of the Two-Keang provinces, against the Rebels, which was placarded about the walls of Shanghae-heen last week.

After perusing the above boastful fulmination of the bellicose governor of Keang-soo there can be little doubt that the rebel army so prominently set forth as having been cut to pieces, was not really that of the dreaded insurgents, but some gang of local marauders, congregated in the vicinity of Woo-ch'hang, as our able correspondent inclines to believe. A little time will throw more light on the subject; in the meantime, until we hear fuller confirmation of the facts of the case, we shall beg to refuse credence to the valiant acts of the renowned Governor, at least to the extent he claims for himself.

WE beg to thank Wm. Lockhart, Esq., and to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Report of the Shanghae Chinese Hospital, for the past year, and are happy to observe its prosperous condition; we had noted a few paragraphs for extract which we have not room for till next week.

THE account of the victory gained over the insurgents by the imperialists, is very interesting and well worthy the attention of our readers. If the accounts can in any measure be relied on, they show that the ancient valour of the Chinese, so eminent before the Tartar Conquest, is by no means extinct but only slumbering, and national events may quickly resuscitate it.

ANNEXATION OF PEGU.—WE have intelligence per the *Iona* of this event. Such is the result of a series of petty outrages and insults committed on British subjects, for which the Sovereign of Ava refused to make amends. It is a salutary lesson to the Despots of Asia to know, that although Great Britain may for awhile hesitate to take vengeance for every act of tyranny, for which reparation is refused; that the hour will surely come when ample retribution will be demanded. Thus "Pegu has become a British Province, and the Irrawaddy, a British River;"—says our contemporary of the *Friend of India*, who has an able article on the subject, showing that in spite of human efforts to arrest British conquests in the East,—Providence has determined otherwise. It is certainly very remarkable and must have been noted by careful observers, that when all around would seem to betoken Peace, suddenly the note of war is sounded, and new conquests are made when least desired or expected. We have not room for the Governor's proclamation.

SUMMARY OF THE PEKING GAZETTE.

No. 2.—Of the 12th moon, 15th day, (Jany. 23d.)

Sü-kwáng-tsin is ordered from Hú-nan province to the relief of the city of Wú-cháng in Hú-peh.

The governor of Kiáng-nan, Sóh-kien-yíng is ordered to proceed to Kiú-kiáng a city in the northern part of Kiáng-sí, on the south bank of the Yáng-tsz-kiáng.

Kí-shén, the Tartar general is also ordered to the borders of Kiáng-sí and Hú-kwáng (Hú-peh and Hú-nan), that the combined forces of these three may surround and capture the rebels.

General Hiáng-yúng reports that he had defeated the rebels in an engagement at Kiáng-hiá, a district of Wú-cháng.

Inasmuch as the troops at the disposal of these generals are many and provision for them abundant, said generals and their officers are ordered diligently to exterminate every one of the rebels.

The emperor was advised by one of his ministers to send an officer secretly to the seat of war, to ascertain the real state of affairs lest peradventure false reports have been rendered to his majesty. He declines the advice.

The three officers of Yoh-chau mentioned in the last No. as sent up to the Board of Punishments for trial, have been condemned to be beheaded.

Sü-kwáng-tsin is ordered to catch all other cowardly runaway officers and pass judgment upon them.

An officer of the commissariat is deprived of his rank for allowing provisions in his care to be stolen, and his own property is taken to supply the loss.

The lieutenant-general of the Kwei-chau province, who fell by the hands of the rebels, at the beginning of the war, is recommended by Sü-kwáng-tsin to honorable mention by the Board of rites.

The emperor appoints general Hiáng-yúng to be governor of Kwáng-sí province.

No. 3.—Of the 12th moon, 16th day, (Jany. 24th.)

An account of heavy rains and snows the tribute junks have not been able to advance to the capital.

Two thousand Tartar cavalry are ordered to the Hó-nan province; and one thousand infantry to Sháng-ching, a city in the southeast of this province, to join the command of Kí-shén.

The chief of the emperor's body guard, Yó-chuu, has volunteered to equip and send out a body of two hundred soldiers at his own expense.

The powder beforementioned having become injured through the carelessness of the officer to whom it was entrusted, he is required to replace it, and is handed over to the Board of Punishments for trial, as he is accused of having abstracted the good powder, and substituted for it some inferior quality.

No. 4.—Of the 12th moon, 17th day, (Jany. 25th.)

A high and faithful officer of the Board of rites having recently deceased, in consideration of his distinguished services his grandson is presented with the literary degree of *Kü-jin* (M.A.) so that he may be eligible to the third and highest degree, that of *Chiug-sz* (L.L.D.)

No. 5.—Of the 12th Moon, 18th day, (Jany. 26th.)

The Emperor having ordered Sü-kwáng-tsin to proceed to Han-yang fú, and Yoh-chau (in the northeast part of the province of Húnan) to inquire into the cause of the loss of these two cities—Sü-kwang-tsin replies that the officers of these cities having but few soldiers ran away through fear, even before the rebels arrived. The emperor on learning this was much enraged.

Sü-kwang-tsin also sent his bravest officers and troops to Wú-cháng and there they fought with the rebels.

General Hiáng-yúng, on the 7th of the 12th moon advanced on Yeh-cháu and drove off the rebels, killing several tens, and capturing twenty-seven alive! and completely dispersed their forces.

The cowardly officers of Yoh-cháu were deprived of their rank and sent to the Board of Punishments at Peking for judgment. There are one or two exceptions. A certain district magistrate having but four hundred men to withstand the rebels allowed himself to fall into their hands, while his men ran away, and was put to death. A temple is ordered to be erected to his memory, and to that of two other officers who died at their posts.

Sü-kwang-tsin is ordered to Wú-cháu to the assistance of Hiáng-yúng, and the governor of Kiáng-nan at Nanking is also ordered to ascend the Yáng-tsz-kiang to meet him that with their combined forces they may exterminate the rebels.

General Hiáng-yúng is applauded for his bravery and restored to the rank from which he was some time since degraded.

Two thousand "fire arrows" and twenty thousand lbs. of powder are ordered to be sent to the seat of war.

Sü-kwang-tsin having memorialized the emperor that the officers of Cháng-cháu and vicinity were disobedient to his orders; said officers are to be degraded, some of them to be punished by imprisonment and others by death.

No. 6.—Of the 12th moon, 28th day, (Feby. 5th.)

On the 17th day, of the 11th moon, (Dec. 20), general Hiáng-yúng attacked the rebels who had laid seige to Wú-cháng, and routed them, killing some and capturing others.

Sü-kwáng-tsin also reports that many of the natives of that region having joined the rebels, they were pursued to the mountains whither they had fled, and above two thousand were slain. The generals have recommended the brave and meritorious, to the notice of the emperor for promotion.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KEANG-SOO.

The following proclamation was stuck up on the walls of Shanghae at the close of last week:—

陸 LUH, imperially-appointed great minister, member of the board of war, and governor-general of the two Keang provinces, assiduously issues the following important proclamation.

It appears that the disorderly rebels of 湖南 Hoo-nan have retreated into the province of 湖北 Hoo-pih, which they have thrown into confusion; I, the governor, having received the special commands of the Emperor, directing all the imperially-appointed great ministers to be on the alert to prevent mischief, have collected the land and sea forces of 江蘇 Keang-soo province, and have marched forward in order to arrest and exterminate the rebels. In conjunction with general 向榮 Heang-yung, who has charge of the military operations, on the 28th day of the 11th moon (January 7th), we burnt to ashes the rebel camp outside of the city of 武昌 Woo-ch'hang (the capital of Hoo-pih province, Lat. 30° 35′ N., Long. 113° 13′ 30″ E.,) and slaughtered one half of their army, so that the rebel force is very much disabled, and their utter extermination may be looked for at no distant period. I, the governor, having heard that throughout the prefecture of 蘇州 Soo-chow and 常州 Ch'hang-chow, a set of vagabonds have been spreading unfounded reports, to deceive the people, and have banded together to rob wayfaring merchants, whom they strip of all they possess; also that on the borders of 江蘇 Keang-soo and 安徽 Gnan-hwuy, robbers are continually presenting themselves, which is excessively contrary to law; further thinking that if the people on the borders of those provinces are thus disturbed, it will be difficult to prevent native scoundrels from creating disturbances in the other prefectures; therefore, in addition to issuing orders to have these fellows apprehended and punished, I now send forth this proclamation, in which I make known to all the soldiers and people under my command, that formerly in the reign of Kea-king (the beginning of the present century), when Hoo-pih was overrun by heterodox vagabonds, the provinces of the two Keang were preserved in tranquillity: and that now the rebels are only a few thousands strong, at a distance of 1,600 le from Keang-nan, between whose locality and our province there lies the province of Keang-se, as a barrier. I, the governor, am now leading forth the army in person, to intercept and exterminate these rebels, so that you people may all pursue your avocations in peace, without the slightest fear of disturbance. Only vigorously pursue the constabulary system, by which every ten families guard and protect each other. If any worthless scoundrels should display their wicked propensities and create disturbances, I authorize you immediately to put them to death, and no notice shall be taken of it: or if you can tie them up and send them to the magistrate of the district, I authorize them, after examination made, to beat them to death with the cudgel, and then report the same; while the injured persons shall be instantly liberated. But if you people allow yourselves to be deceived by fallacious reports, and excite one another tumultuously to remove, you will not avoid being led into a scrape by those vagabonds, and as soon as I hear of it, I will immediately apprehend and rigorously punish you, without showing the least indulgence. Do not say that you were not duly warned. Carefully observe this special proclamation.

12th moon, 28th day. (Feby. 5th, 1853.)

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—The above is a translation of a proclamation from the governor of Keang-soo which was stuck up on the walls of Shanghae, yesterday. The knowing ones among the native population say, that it is all lies about the half of the rebel army being exterminated, and their camp consumed by fire: as the force defeated under the walls of Woo-ch'hang was merely an assemblage of local banditti, who were routed by the militia of the district, with which the main body of the rebels had nothing to do. The other statement about the insurgents having spread into Hoo-pih is doubtless true. I have before me a series of the *Peking Gazettes*, containing the official account of the skirmishes in the neighbourhood of 長沙 Ch'hang-sha, in the beginning of the present year, which I intend to send you in a few days: and remain,—Yours truly,

W. H. M.

Shanghae, February 26th, 1853.

PEKING GAZETTE.

HEEN-FUNG, 2nd YEAR, 11th MOON, 24th DAY.
(JANY. 3rd, 1853.)

Your Majesty's Servant 羅繞典 Lo-shaou-teen*, respectfully submits to your august inspection a report of successive skirmishes with the rebels, during which they fiercely attacked the provincial capital†, and were repulsed by our troops; together with the operations of our army in arresting and exterminating the rebel force. The former operations, during which your servant, in conjunction with 賽尚阿 Sae-shang-a, daily resisted the rebel bands and vigorously defended the provincial capital, have been already reported to your Majesty. Since that time we have been considering, that to the east of the provincial capital, the districts of 湘潭 Seang-tan, 醴陵 Le-ling, 瀏陽 Lew-yang, 湘陰 Seang-yin, 平江 Ping-keang, and 岳州 Yo-chow‡, are all very important posts; our troops were therefore dispatched from the neighbourhood of the city to occupy them, to scour the banks of the river 湘 Seang, and carefully guard against disasters: but although our measures were taken with the greatest care, the region to be occupied was very extensive, and it was to be apprehended that the rebels would avail themselves of some opportunity to escape. We, therefore deliberated that it would be better, between every encampment, speedily to dig deep trenches, connecting the posts together, and thus inclose the rebels within our lines. Between the 20th and 25th days of the 9th moon (first week in November), these defences were completed. Having instructed the general 向榮 Heang-yung, to intercept the retreat of the rebels in a westerly direction, and posted the expectant prefect 朱啟仁 Choo-k'he-jin, and the major 張國樑 Chang-kwo-leang, to occupy the floating bridge on the south side, in order to prevent the rebels communicating with and assisting one another,—then, on the 25th day, of the 9th moon, the commander of the forces 和春 Ho-ch'hun, separately despatched the regiments under his orders in six divisions, early in the morning, to make an attack on the rebel camp. The enemy, from the top of the 妙高峰 Meaou-kaou-fung, opened a distant fire upon us, by means of which several scores of our men were killed, after which they retired to their camp, and from their skulking places discharged another volley, but would not come out to meet us. The rebels on the western bank of the river 湘 Seang did not dare to cross the stream to their assistance. On the 26th day, Choo-k'he-jin and Chang-kwo-leang made a united attack on the floating bridge: at this time there were in the river some score of rebel boats, armed with swivels; and on each side of the river a couple of thousand of the enemy, exerting their utmost strength to defend the post. Choo-k'he-jin, however, at the head of his village braves, opened a fire upon them, with tremendous effect, and the rebels in disorder fell into the river; while the tide-waiters of the village cut off thirteen heads, captured alive one of the rebels, siezed one yellow, and one prancing dragon standard, one swivel, one gun, one pitch-fork, five spears, and fourteen military jackets.

On the 28th day, at four o'clock in the morning, Heang-yung advanced to the attack of the rebel camp on the west side of the river, while Chang-kwo-leang made a descent upon their force, at the head of some expert village braves; and Ho-ch'hun led on the main body of the army. At the same time 蔡公墳 Tsae-kung-fun and 秦定三 Tsin-ting-san headed an assemblage of soldiers and volunteers in an attack on the heights of Meaou-kaou-fung, and battered the wall of the rebels' redoubt at the sand well, for a couple of hours, after which the enemy again retreated to their stronghold.

On the 29th day, as soon as the various regiments were drawn up, the rebels sprung a mine on the west side of the southern city, when the wall of the city on the side of the enemy's encampment was blown down. Immediately the conchs were blown in the rebel lines, and about two or three thousand of the enemy with a loud shout rushed to the attack. On our parts we had already prepared in the city eight hundred sword and buckler men, who acted as light infantry, ready for service on any emergency, under the command of lieutenant-colonel 鄧紹良 Tang-shaou-leang. This officer rushed forward with a shout into the breach, and with his own hand cut down several rebels; and notwithstanding he was wounded by a gun shot in the right arm, he remained standing in his position without flinching, while our troops rushed courageously down the declivity. The rebel chief, brandishing a yellow flag, signalized to his followers to advance to the attack, when a lieutenant on our side named 起繼宗 Chaou-ke-tsung, receiving a spear-wound in the head, fell dead on the spot. Our troops however still advanced with undaunted courage, and forthwith struck off the head of the rebel chief, seizing a large yellow standard on which was inscribed the words "vanguard of the army of 太平 T'hae-ping."§ Availing themselves of the opportunity, our men still rushed forward, and slaughtered the foe in every direction. A fire from great and small arms having been simultaneously opened upon the enemy, we killed 110 of the long-haired rebels, and 300 of the short-haired ones,‖ while the remainder were completely routed, and retired to their fastnesses. We then collected our forces to guard the breach. General Ho-ch'hun, seeing that lieutenant-colonel Tang-shaou-leang was wounded, gallopped up to the top of the wall, and defended the breach in his stead. We then directed the acting prefect of 長沙 Chang-sha, named 倉景恬 Tsang-king-teen, and the acting district magistrate of 善化 Shen-hwa, named 王保生 Wang-paou-sang, in conjunction with the graduated scholar 黄冕 Hwang-meen instantly to repair the breach. On the one hand we instructed the general Ho-ch'hun to draw up the regiments outside the wall, and go forth in five divisions, that might alternately relieve each other, and throughout the whole night invest the rebel camp on every side, so that they might be prevented from concentrating their force upon the breach: and on the other hand, we ordered an official messenger, with placard in hand, to go through the streets of the city and tranquillize the people, directing them all to attend to their own private business, and not allow themselves to be alarmed.

The above is a true and faithful account of the victory gained by the troops and the village braves over the rebel force, in their fierce attack upon the walls of Chang-sha, on the 29th day of the 9th moon.

On the western bank of the river Seang, at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 30th day of the 9th moon, 向榮 Heang-yung and 馬龍 Ma-lung sallied forth, accompanied by the lieutenant-colonel 明安泰 Ming-gnan-t'hae, having under their command a number of soldiers and village braves, who opened a fire of great and small arms on the enemy, and killed many of them. The colonel of the advanced guard 虎嵩林 Hoo-sung-lin, with 秦如虎 Tsin-joo-hoo, came down from the heights to their assistance, when they attacked and broke the floating bridge. The enemy approached with a score of vessels, in order to save the bridge, but our troops leaped upon the bridge, and slaughtered a number of them, ripping up the planks, and cutting the ropes. They profited by the opportunity to seize two vessels of the enemy, the sailors having escaped by plunging into the water. On board the boats were found five standards large and small, with a dozen matchlocks and short swords. Seeing, however, that the rebels were in great force on the banks of the river, and that the floating bridge was very strongly fastened by anchors and chain cables, so that possession of it could not be easily obtained, we withdrew our forces and returned to the camp. When we came to muster, it was found that we had lost in this skirmish one village brave, while several soldiers were wounded.

From enquiries made by our scouts it appears, that the rebels for some time previous to this had been preparing instruments for excavating the ground, and had sworn to overthrow the provincial city. With this purpose in view they had excavated mines in the front and rear of our position. At the present time the water-courses round the city are unusually dry, so as to facilitate the operations of the enemy. They had also engaged a number of abandoned villains from the coal mines of 郴州 Ch'hin-chow (Lat. 25° 47′ N., Long. 112° 38′ E.) and 桂陽 Kwei-yang (Lat. 25° 45′ N., Long. 112° 23′ E.) who were accustomed to excavate underground passages, no matter how deep they were. Besides which there were a number of rascals from the enemy's camp, on the south side of the city, who had secreted themselves within the walls, and aided in making subterranean passages.

On the 2d day, of the 10th moon, about two in the afternoon, while our troops were occupied in deepening the ditch outside the half-moon bastion on the south side of the city, they suddenly heard the springing of a mine, when the earth and stones of the city wall, to the extent of ten feet in width, were blown into the air: the atmosphere was at the same time filled with clouds of dust, and many of our soldiers were found dead. The rebels hearing that a mine had been sprung on the south side of the city, rushed forth, several thousand in number, and with great and small arms made a general assault upon the city. The general Ho-ch'hun ordered the troops in his encampment to attack the enemy in flank, while he himself with two attendants ascended the battlements, and gave directions to his men in their attack on the rebels. While thus engaged, a shot from the enemy's lines took off the two soldiers at his side, while the general himself was wounded in the head and face by the stones and dust of the shattered battery: he received also a wound in his right arm. Seeing his fright and alarm we directed our attendants to assist him to retire within the walls. The expectant prefect 江忠源 Keang-chung-yuen, at the head of some village braves from this province of Hoo-kwang, in conjunction with a military officer of the 6th rank 徐以祥 Tseu-e-seang, leading forth a score of braves, rushed forth on both sides of the breach on the west of the city, and attacked the enemy, putting to death several long-haired rebels; at the same time the sword and buckler men also rushed forth from both sides of the breach, joined the soldiers and braves under

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* Governor of Hoo-nan.

† 長沙 Ch'hang-sha, capital of Hoo-nan.

‡ Various districts, surrounding Ch'hang-sha, on the south, east and north, within a circuit of 100 miles.

§ Thae-ping is the title assumed by the revolutionary chief, who aspires to be emperor.

‖ By the long-haired rebels are meant those who, having thrown off all allegiance to the present dynasty, have allowed their hair to grow; and by the short haired rebels are intended those who had recently joined the rebel force, or entertained some secret intentions of returning to their allegiance.

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the command of Ho-ch'hun, and pursued the enemy in all directions. After about an hours' noise and fighting it was found, that they had slaughtered two or three hundred of the enemy, after which the rebels retreated to their strong holds, and behind the works which they had recently constructed, defending themselves with a death-like courage. Our troops, having maintained their position near the wall, and having sustained much injury from the enemy's fire, finally retired within our encampment. On examining the bodies left on the field, there were found seven rebel chiefs with long hair, whose countenances exhibited an extreme degree of ferocity: we had also taken a large yellow flag, belonging to the advanced guard of the central army, with many small square flags, and about 60 weapons of war. The above is a true and faithful account of the victory obtained over the rebels by the combined force of soldiers and braves, when the enemy made such a determined attack on the provincial city, on the 2d day of the 10th moon, (13th November, 1852.)

At present we are busy in deepening the trenches all round the city, in order to prevent the excavating of mines: we have also prepared materials for cutting off the sealing ladders, and have issued a proclamation, announcing that those who submit themselves shall be pardoned, in order to weaken the rebel force: we are also urging on the village braves, and making addition to our troops, in order to prevent the escape of the enemy. 鮑超豹 Paou-k'he-peaou is charged with watching at night and guarding the city; Ho-ch'hun is charged with the defence of the important passes in the east, south, and north districts; while Heang-yung continues his defence of the west side of the river.

W. H. M.

Shanghae, March 2d, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—A New York paper has been going the rounds of this place for the last day or two, giving a detailed account of the ill treatment of one of the passengers of the ship *Racer*, on her last passage to California. It is an old saying and a true, that the "devil is not as black as he is painted," which some of your readers, perhaps may be inclined to believe by perusing the "Card" which I enclose for publication.—Your's very sincerely,

O. N.

Shanghae, March 1st, 1853.

A Card.

The undersigned having read the letter of Mr. Morgan Bates dated at San Francisco Oct. 20th, and published in *The New York Tribune* the 22d instant, detailing the inhuman treatment of Capt. H. W. Steele of the ship *Racer* during her recent voyage, towards his passengers and crew, and especially to a son of mine. I would most respectfully ask the public to suspend their opinions until the subject is fully investigated, when the facts will be made known and published. No complaints of this kind have been made to our consignees at San Francisco, or to our Agent in New York, and we entertain the hope they are mainly untrue. I have long known Capt. Steele when in command of the Liverpool Packet Ships *Vanguard* and *Andrew Foster*, and have ever esteemed him, and he has been so considered, a kind and humane commander. My son has sailed with him a number of voyages, and has ever been treated with kindness, and is ardently attached to him. Such is the testimony of an older son of mine, now in this city, who made a voyage to Liverpool in the *Vanguard* in the autum of 1850. Should one half the cruelties detailed in that letter prove true, he will be discharged from the command on his arrival in London, and will be held personally accountable for his cruel and inhuman conduct.

DAVID CLARK.

(*Hartford Courant, 4th.*)

The following letter confirmatory of *Science* is very strange, and makes one involuntarily allow, 'there must be more than is dreamt of in our philosophy.'—We leave it to our readers to ascertain for themselves, rather than give any comments of our own:—

"Od Force"

Every man his own time piece.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor.—The experiments described in your last issue by your correspondent *Science* are certainly very remarkable. I can fully confirm the correctness of his statements, and would add, for the amusement of your readers, the following still more wonderful results. On trying the experiments referred to in presence of a Chinese, he stated that a copper cash suspended by a hair, in the mouth of a China-ware bowl, would strike the hour of the day against the side of the bowl. This was of course laughed at as mere Chinese nonsense, and to convince him of his folly he was requested to try the experiment forthwith. A long hair was soon procured, and the cash, sure enough, after swinging a few times without striking, did toll the hour of the day most distinctly against one side of the bowl. I tried the experiment myself, and uniformly, at different hours of the day, with the same result. After striking the hour the oscillation at once ceases, and remaining in a state of quiescence for a few seconds, it begins to vibrate in a plane at right angles to the direction of the first vibrations, and again ceases after striking the hour. If however the suspended article be brought into contact with the bowl by the operator after striking the hour, it will vibrate again in the same direction as before. But if the contact be made *before* it strikes the hour, and the cash be then allowed to swing freely, the direction of the vibration will be changed. The direction seems to be only north and south, or east and west.

Pursuing these experiments the following results were obtained. It is so very simple a matter that any one may verify these results for himself at any moment.

Instead of the China-ware bowl take a glass finger-bowl. The cash will strike the hour if suspended from the right hand, but will revolve without touching if held in the left.

Still using the glass bowl take a *thread* instead of the hair. The motion will now be circular if held in the right hand, but when the left hand is employed, it will strike the hour.

Let the operator stand on a silk handkerchief. The results with the hair and thread are reversed. The same thing occurs if the bowl be placed on the floor, and also if a bit of sealing wax be used instead of the cash.

Let the cash or ring (for anything will answer) be held outside of the bowl. The result is that the hour will be struck whatever substance be employed for suspending.

In all these cases the experimenter must not touch the table. If he do, the striking will continue indefinitely. If a second person take the disengaged hand of the experimenter the cash will strike *double* the hour. The same occurs if one bowl be placed in another.

Now let the suspending cord be doubled, the two ends being held in the hand. Then it will strike *half* the hour. But what is to be done when the hour is expressed by an odd number? This difficulty, it must be confessed, is most ingeniously managed. It strikes alternately the number *below* and the number *above* the exact half; that is, at eleven o'clock it strikes alternately *five* and six!! At one o'clock it strikes *one* first—then oscillates in the other direction and changes back again without striking.

If now another double string be attached to the first, the two ends of the first being tied together to make a loop for the second, *double* the hour will be struck. If a triple cord be used it strikes nine three times, stopping a few seconds between every nine strokes. It then strikes in the same way in the other direction. This seems to be independent of the hour.

But strange to say this power of striking the hour seems to be possessed by all substances when swinging freely in connection with the human body, and indeed in all probability in connection with *any* living animal body. Take any thing whatever, light or heavy, and let it swing against any other substance—against the wall, a table, a window, being careful to keep the person free from contact with other substances having connection with the floor—the result will be a number of contacts equal to the hour of the day. It always strikes the hour *past*—that is eleven until twelve—twelve until one, and so on.

If any substance (a watch for example) be held near the window it will gently tap the hour on the glass. But if the operator stand on a chair or stool, vibration will ensue, but there will be no contact, though it may lack but a hair's breadth of it.

Thus we have at once a convenient and easy method of determining within an hour the time of day or night under almost any circumstances. Good old king George was not so far out of the way after all when he supposed himself a clock. What is this mysterious power? It has been named *Od force*. It does not seem to be electricity, for glass conducts it as readily as any other substance. If the suspending thread be tied to the neck of a glass vial, and the vial held in the hand, there seems to be no diminution of power. If the cord be suspended from one end of a cane, while the hand grasps the other, motion will still be produced.

In reference to the experiments mentioned by *Science* I would add that motion will be produced when any substance, however heavy, is held over a table, over the floor, or over bare ground. The motion is generally in a circle. Contact between the article suspended and the substance acting upon it, always reverses the direction of the motion. If a double string be employed the motion will be reversed at every oscillation, producing a curious kind of dancing motion, owing to the effect of the impetus, the power of which has to be overcome before the change in the direction can be effected. These results would probably vary with different persons. It would be curious to know how it would be affected by a person wearing an electric chain.

Hoping your readers will prove the truth of these statements by experiment,—I am, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

PHILOSOPHOS.

February 22d, 1853.

—APOLOGY—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—I had in course of preparation for this week's issue a few more remarks upon matters of public interest heretofore treated upon by myself under the signature of *Pilot*, but finding that my former communication has terminated in a paper warfare with your correspondent *Reefer*, I shall consequently refrain from publishing them.

That *Reefer's* correspondence is not intended for general interest is very evident, as he is candid enough to acknowledge that the cause of his letter, is an attack made by some unqualified person upon the reputation of an intimate friend;—he will consequently accept my humble apology for that unintentional assault and my advice for him to publish a list of his friends to preserve them from insult. He has my sincere thanks for the information he has imparted under the following heads, viz., that the Shanghai River embraces the whole river from Gutzlaff to Shanghai as per existing treaty;—that there was a difference of 8 feet of water on the Bar some 10 years ago; (although two years later a report was given out by the Master of H. M. S. *Espiegle*, that there was a bar with only 2¾ fathoms at low water yet nothing was definitely ascertained);—that it was want of blood and not water that 'bewitched the *Water Witch*,' (although by reference to the *Pilot* it will be found that had there been sufficient water the ship would have beat over the bar tack for tack blood or no blood);—that his relieving tackles are slack;—his advice about steering fine and to beware of stern boards is thankfully received and will be profited by.—*Pilot* is greatly edified with the fact that two distinguished *military* men are at the head of the Trinity board, and thanks his lucky *stars* that he has never been forced to pay them his respects. *Pilot* will retract a former expression and say, that he should be really happy to observe a certain worthy Captain sitting between the aforementioned gentlemen, in order to observe the contrast.

That at the foot of the Tree of knowledge may be found the Root of evil, is an interesting discovery of a *Reefer* and the information should be widely circulated. The dissertation upon slavery is a fine production—copies of which will be carefully preserved and circulated amongst the citizens of that unhappy country.

The Latin quotations have been minutely inspected and are found to be remarkably correct. The liberal donation of $20 toward the establishment of gas lights would no doubt be thankfully received.

The writer thinks that by substituting the word *Reefer* for *Pilot* in the phrase, (I have seen them more rejoiced at getting rid of them,) would read better and be more *apropos*. And now *Pilot* after having made the above apologies and concessions and returned so many thanks would feel obliged by *Reefer's* correcting the following statement. He says *Pilot* refers to the fact of the flood making North passing by N.E. to S.E.), now *Pilot* never referred to any such fact, consequently the only error *Reefer* has discovered, is not an error, and *Pilot's* former assertions still remain undisputed.

Again, *Reefer's* reference to that respectable class of persons in our community, the Missionaries, is done with an ill grace, and demands a concession on the part of the Author.

And in conclusion, *Pilot* can only say in answer to the charge of being a *Pilot* for other shoals and quicksands;—that he would be most happy to participate with *Reefer* in the gentlemanly game of Billiards and give him 30 points out of 100, or in the more noble and interesting game of Bowls granting him 30 pins, or take a long pull at the main-brace with him at any time or under any circumstances, in order to convince him of his capacity in that respect, if not capable to sign himself,

—THE PILOT.

CHIHKIANG POLITICS—KWANGSI REBELLION.

(*From Dr.* Macgowan's *Note Book.*)

(*Continued from No.* 133.)

Governmental affairs and politics, are subjects of conversation only in very limited circles, and from such sources but little information can as a general rule be acquired. The only topic of interest of late, has been a misunderstanding between the former governor and the late provincial treasurer. The former is represented as an upright devoted public servant, who in the garb of an artisan was in the habit of frequenting places of public resort, that he might more effectually discharge the duties of his office. Hence the old governor was a perfect terror to evil doers in official as well as private life. His next in rank, the treasurer was chargeable to a considerable extent with the Ningpo riots; with characters so different the course of official existence suffered some interruptions. One of these cases must suffice to avoid being tedious.

During the drought last summer His Excellency ordered sacrifices and prayers to the gods for rain, himself going through a long round of ceremonies, aided by a host of priests for that object. The carping-treasurer, not only stood aloof, but gave out that, the present was an unsuitable time for these services,—they should he said have taken place earlier. Influenced by this opinion the district magistrate neglected to issue as behoved him, a proclamation inviting prayers for rain and prohibitions against the slaughter of swine, which compels a sort of fast and is always resorted to in droughts. Few governors would have ever known of such neglect on the part of a subordinate, but in one of his walks he strolled to a wall on which proclamations are posted and observed the delinquency. The next day his worship was interrogated on the matter, which, though a man of more than average honor amongst officials, he represented as owing to the neglect of the policemen, who suffered the documents to be torn down soon after they were stuck up. For this neglect of duty, they were severally beaten with eighty blows, placed in the stocks and ordered to be dismissed. The magistrate however soothed them with hush money—giving about $120 to each.

At length he found himself unable to furnish money for paying the military, throughout the province, soldiers were clamorous for their hire which had not been paid for several months, and at the same time Chihkiang was required to send a thousand men to proceed to the seat of war. Beset with difficulties which he was unable to surmount, he destroyed himself, the usual resort of Chinese officers in grave emergencies. Suicide is only less common among them than with their Japanese neighbors. There is merely this difference? they of the Rising Sun, eviscerate themselves by a single rip of whetted steel,—the celestials, swallow a poisonous dose of gold, evincing by their mode of dying, an advance in civilization beyond the former.

One of the proclamations relating to local affairs, affords us a glance at Chinese prisons and probably nowhere than in one of these could more pitiable specimens of human nature be found; my recollections of visits made to these scenes of woe are painful in the extreme. The object of the mandate in question, was not to improve materially the condition of the prisoners, but to prevent the perpetration of flagrant crimes between policemen and females under sentence of death, or awaiting trial for capital offences.

The good people of Chihkiang knew little of the state of affairs in Kwangsi, and felt no concern concerning them until a short period after the appearance of the following from the good old governor, who received it from the Revenue department and which came with the imperial sanction, the object being "a contribution for the expenses of the army, and giving peace to the country."

"As in a healthful state of the system, the body directs the motions of the arm, and the arm those of the hand, so should subordination prevail under the imperial will among officers, and people. But it happens, that the laws are opposed and rebellion stalks abroad, the people failing to confide in their rulers, and these being left destitute of popular support. Now, there is not a spot one inch square where the sacred virtue of the emperor is not diffused and therefore, it is proper to call upon each district in the province to send in subscriptions for necessary extra expenses.

The sum required to be raised in East and West Chih [that is the province of Chihkiang in its two divisions east and west of the *Tsientang*] is fifty thousand taels of silver, [about $70,000.] The sums collected in each district instead of being deposited as is the case with taxes in an office, are to be forwarded directly to me, and I will issue certificates thereon to the donors. Besides, the Board of Revenue will be informed of the sums subscribed, that rewards and encomiums may be bestowed accordingly. I earnestly exhort the gentry, scholars, officers and people of this province to bestir themselves in this matter. Let it be executed with alacrity, jumping and skipping for very joy on the occasion!"

A solicitation of this description is technically denominated a squeeze, but the proceedings from first to last are generally conducted with such suavity, that there is not much open winching during the process. Like all other hard and disagreeable work this devolves upon the district magistrate, who invites the affluent to a feast, and during the entertainment, he cajoles and banters his guests until they are constrained to display their love of country in a manner, which is not particularly tasteful anywhere. Unless, however the object is sufficiently popular to command the approbation of a large number of capitalists, neither proclamations nor dinners could move them, but if a considerable number are induced to approve, the contribution never fails to become a general one; for although no unfavorable results would immediately follow a non-compliance with the appeal, yet, he would be a marked man who would withhold his money, and on the first plausible pretext he would be mulcted without mercy. Ten thousand dollars were raised in the city of Ningpo in this matter, and doubtless the whole sum required was sent in as soon as was expected by the government.

Unprecedented efforts were at the same time made to sell titles and marks of distinction, which probably contributed very materially to swell the revenue of the past year. Proclamations were posted up in every direction inviting the ambitious distinction. Prior to the English war, permission to wear a brass knob on the top of the cap cost above $100.—Now it is offered for about $70. Crystal knobs, which once cost a thousand dollars are now to be had for $250.

(*To be continued.*)

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

The Departure of the Steam-ship Mississippi.

The Strength of the Squadron, Etc.

The long-delayed naval expedition is at last partially on its way—the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, the flag ship of the squadron, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, having sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday last, for Jeddo, by way of Madeira, where, probably, the squadron will rendezvous. The store-ship *Talbot*, loaded with *materiel* for the expedition, sailed some little time back. The remainder of the vessels destined for the expedition, will follow, it is understood, in detachments, as they get ready.

The following exhibits the effective force of the squadron:—

Vessels.	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Vermont, 3,000 tons	96	800
Mississippi, steam-frigate, 1,700 tons	10	375
Susquehanna, do. 2,500 do.	9	350
Powhatan, do. 2,500 do.	9	270
Alleghany, do. 1,100 do.	2	190
Saratoga, sloop-of-war, first class	22	190
St. Mary's, do. do.	22	190
Vincennes, do. do.	22	190
Razee-frigate Macedonian	22	450
Brig-of-war Porpoise	10	120
Store-ship Southampton, 32 lb. guns	4	..
Do. Lexington, do.	4	..
Do. Talbot, do.	4	..
Total	236	3,125

The *Vermont*, the largest vessel of the squadron, is a fine ship-of-the line, built in Boston in 1848, and used for some time past as the receiving ship at Charlestown navy yard, where she is fitting for the expedition. She will leave as soon as she has received her full complement of men—the difficulty of obtaining which for herself and several of her consorts being given as the cause of the great delay in the departure of the expedition.

The steam-frigate *Mississippi*, the flag ship, is about eleven years old, and is a fine, staunch vessel, though not considered by many as a model of naval architecture; her rather clumsy appearance aft having been the subject of pretty general condemnatory criticism while lying in the East River. She is, however, in perfect order, inside and out, and manned as she is by some of the *élite* of our navy, will prove an ugly customer to come in collision with. She was built at Philadelphia, in 1841, and has been in commission ever since, having, meantime, visited the various ports in the Mediterranean, and but lately arrived from a visit to the British Provinces, where she conveyed Commodore Perry, deputed to inquire into the fishery troubles.

The steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is but two years old, having been built in Philadelphia in 1850. She is at present attached to the East India squadron.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* is the newest vessel of the squadron, having been in commission but a very few months. She was launched at Norfolk in 1850. She is a superb vessel, both in model and machinery, and in speed is said to excel any steamer in the navy.

The *Powhatan* arrived at Norfolk on the 27th instant, from Pensacola.

The steam-frigate *Alleghany* is about five years old, having been built at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1847. She is now at Norfolk, fitting out.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was built in 1842, at Portsmouth, N. H., and is therefore about ten years old. She is rated at 20 guns, and formed a part of the East India squadron.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was built at Washington, in 1844, and is rated for 20 guns. She was at Batavia, in July last, from Hongkong.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* rates as a 20 gun ship. She was built in this city in 1826, and is therefore about twenty-six years old. She has been attached to the Pacific squadron, and is now fitting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The razee-frigate *Macedonian* was captured from the British in 1812, and rebuilt in 1836. She has lately been "razeed," having been reduced from a three to a two decker, and re-christened the Raleigh. Her old name is intended for a new vessel of war, now building. She is now preparing for the expedition, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The brig-of-war *Porpoise* is a ten gun ship, and was built at Boston, in 1836, and lately attached to the African squadron. She is now fitting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having arrived there from Port Praya on the 28th of last July.

Of the three store-ships which accompany the expedition, the *Southampton* was built at Norfolk in 1845, and the *Lexington* at New York in 1825. They are both fitting at our Navy Yard. The *Talbot* is a merchant ship, for a long time engaged in the Canton trade, and is merely chartered by the government for this expedition.

The Japan squadron thus embraces thirteen vessels viz:—one ship of the line, four steam-frigates, one razee-frigate, three sloops-of-war, one brig-of-war, and three store-ships, carrying 236 guns, and a force (including those of the store-ships,) numbering about three thousand three hundred men in addition to seven hundred marines, which will bring the effective force of the squadron up to four thousand, exclusive of officers. The steamers are each provided with two Paixhan shell guns of the largest calibre, fixed on revolving carriages, so as to sweep the horizon; which will discharge shells of 68 and 120 lbs. each. They also mount long 42's, and each will carry two brass field pieces, for shells or canister shot. The brig-of-war *Porpoise*, and the sloops-of-war *Saratoga*, *St. Mary's* and *Vincennes*, will mount 32 pounders. The *Vermont* will carry long 42's on her lower deck, long 32's on the second, and short 18's on her upper.

It is stated that Com. Joshua R. Sands is ordered to the *Alleghany*, and that Captain Hiram Paulding will command the *Vermont*. The names of the officers destined for the vessels, other than those given above*, have not yet been promulgated. We shall publish them immediately we receive an authentic list.

The expedition will take out a locomotive and railway cars, and ten miles of railroad iron; a telegraphic apparatus, with wire sufficient to lead from the Emperor's palace to one of the principal towns; an apparatus for taking daguerreotypes; a magnificent barge for the Emperor, and some fifty boxes of domestic goods, of all descriptions. It is also stated that Mr. John Williams, formerly telegraphic operator on the O'Reilly line, in Buffalo, and recently on the House line at Utica, has been appointed by the government to accompany the expedition, to display the powers of the electric apparatus—all of which cannot fail to make a deep impression, of the power of us outside barbarians, upon the minds of the natives of Japan.—*New York Herald*, December 6.

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* We have not room for the lists of officers.—Ed. *N.-C.H.*

Sydney News.—The *Empire* copies from the Register of Dec. 1st, the announcement of the most destructive fire which has yet taken place in the province "occurring the previous evening at Adelaide," whereby Robin's Stores in Greenfell Street were destroyed.

At Turon the lb. loaf is 1*s*. 3*d*. and trade very dull. The waters were too high for working the bed of the river, and the dry season was looked forward to with eagerness and anxiety.

At Munday point, however, on the same river some men were successfully at work. Two miners had in one day obtained above 107 oz. of Gold. The following day (9th Dec.) they with the aid of three or four labourers they employ, obtained 35 oz. of Gold. Another party is reported to have got 138 oz. in a single day.

On the 13th the Turon was found to have risen two feet during the night, but the water soon began to subside again.

There is a desparate gang of ruffians at Mount Alexander, said to consist of 50 or 60 men who are a terror to the surrounding country. One of this most daring gang was secured recently after a severe struggle. These villains have infested Fryer's Creek for a considerable period.

Ovens Diggings.—"The richness of the beds is inconceivable"—says the correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*.

Tons weight of Gold were lying ready for transmission, and awaiting anxiously the Sydney Escort to convey it down in safety. New diggings were of daily discovery. Spring creek and Reid's creek were much extolled. The yield of Gold from this auriferous district is expected to last for many years.

Boston, *December 3rd*.—A bet of $10,000 has been pending in this city, on the passages of the American ship *Nightingale* and the British ship *Challenger*, from Shanghai—the arrivals of which vessels in England are announced by the *Europa*. The *Nightingale* left Shanghai on the 31st July and arrived at Deal on the 18th of November. The *Challenger* left Shanghai on the 27th July, and reached Deal on the 17th November. Consequently, unless the stoppages of the vessels on the run alter the case, the *Nightingale* has beaten the *Challenger* three days.—*Daily Alta California*, January 6.

The Clipper Ship "Challenge."—We learn by the London Shipping Gazette of Nov. 19th, of the arrival in the Downs of the American clipper ship *Challenge*, Pitts, master, on Nov. 18th, in 102 days from Canton 65 days from Anger, 39 days from Cape of Good Hope and 23 days from the Equator. The *Challenge* made the passage from Angier in 7 days less time than the English clipper *Challenger*.—*Ibid.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Thomas Royden*, from Hongkong—8,991 bags Sugar, value $17,982—21 bales 220 pieces Woollens—20,750 pieces Grey Shirtings—300 pieces Fancy Cottons—20 bales 60 piculs Cotton Yarn—57 packages Indigo, $289—30 packages Dried Fruits, $90—350 packages Sandal Wood—39 packages Prussian Blue—26 packages Medicines—20 packages Beche de Mer—20 packages Putchuck—15 packages Putchuck Powder—7 packages Lacquered ware—1 package Stone ware—1 package Copper ware—540 bundles Mats—3 packages Stores.

Per *Julia*, from Sydney—800 piculs Lead—480 piculs Nail Rod Iron—A quantity of Coals.

Per *Bon Accord*, from London—41,940 pieces Grey Shirtings—14,300 changs Long Ells—200 pieces Dyed Cottons, $400—Fancy Cottons, value $11,632—Colored Cottons, value $5,050—Printed Cottons, value $250—Velvets, value $2,100—170 pieces Camlets—36 pieces Spanish Stripes, 180 changs—2,221 pigs Lead—350 pieces White Twills—864 pieces Woollens, 3,026 changs—Velveteens, value $4,800—188 cases Personal Stores—2 cases Contents unknown—73 cases Wine—1 cask Personal Stores—21 Tons Coal.

Per *Mary Montague*, from London—20,630 pcs. Grey Shirtings—4,940 pieces White Shirtings—1,200 pieces Long Ells, 7,200 changs—733 pieces Woollens, 2,933 changs—8,450 pieces Printed Cottons, $14,050—650 pieces Grey Cottons—1,850 pieces White Cottons—150 pieces Fancy Cottons, $300—240 pieces Imitation Camlets, 1,680 changs—240 pieces Plain Cottons, $115—1,080 pieces Chintzes—1,750 pieces Colored Cottons, $2,500—500 pieces Dyed Cottons, $950—38 bales Contents unknown—Velvets value $600—69 cases Personal Stores—3 casks do.

For Amoy—92 tons Flints—204 packages Contents unknown.

Per *Island Queen*, from Hongkong—25 packages Personal Stores.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Geelong, (viâ Hongkong), Eugenia, and Planet, (viâ Hongkong).
Liverpool.—Secret, Security, Countess of Winton, Cathaya, Eliza Moore, and Ashmore.
Bombay.—Sassoon Family, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Hongkong.—Audax, and Island Queen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an Inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breckhouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1*s*. 6*d*., 3*s*. and 6*s*. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Feby. 25, Julia, ...*for* London.
,, ,, Fanny Chapman, ...,, Liverpool.
,, ,, Codan, (Dan.) ......,, Whampoa.
,, 26, Jane Sirenna, (Dut.)..,, Amoy.
,, ,, Minna, (Am.) ....,, Hongkong.
,, 27, Singapore, (B. Str.) ...,, Hongkong.
March 3, Crystal Palace, ...,, London.

Outward Bound.—Thomas Royden—Ennadale—Nile—Mohawk—and Harriet Humble.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 27	Cornelia	D. ship	700	Dinum	California	Jan. —	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 28	Iona	B. schr	142	Dowman	Hongkong	Feb. 12	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 28	Samuel Russell	A. ship	937	Limeburner	California	Jan. —	Ballast	Russell and Co.
Mar. 1	Carib	B. bark	433	Kilgour	Liverpool	Sep. 9	General	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 26	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co.
,, 26	Crystal Palace	B. ship	478	Narrocott	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
,, 27	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Evans	Hongkong	Ballast	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 27	Harriet Humble	B. ship	483	Fawcett	London	Tea, &c.	Reiss and Co.
Mar. 1	Mohawk	B. ship	442	Liddle	Man. & Sydney	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.
,, 1	Thomas Royden	B. ship	891	White	London	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
,, 1	Ennadale	B. bark	343	Moore	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 3	Iona	B. schr	142	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS—per Steamer *Singapore*, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mrs. Muirhead, Miss Wylie, and Native Servant, Rev. John Stronach, Mr. C. D. Mackenzie, Mr. E. Deacon, Mr. F. Ede, and 6 Servants. per *Mohawk*, Mons. Mare Arnaudtizon.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Atka		Feby. 9	R. bk.	430	Riedell	Augustine Heard & Co.	St. Petersburgh	Early
Bon Accord	725	Jan. 28	B. bark	380	Buckle	Mackenzie, Bros. & Co.	London	Early
Carib	737	Mar. 1	B. bark	433	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Cornelia	8	Feb. 27	D. ship	700	Dinum	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Duke of Portland	731	Feb. 17	B. ship	533	Alexander	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Leopard	730	Feb. 15	B. bark	300	Prichard	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mary Montague	726	Feby. 2	B. bark	329	Barclay	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Australia	Early
Mary Shepherd	733	Feb. 20	B. ship	623	Rapson	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Pacifique		Feb. 21	Fr. sh.	392	David	Russell and Co.		
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1697	Steele	Hargreaves and Co.	London	Early
Samuel Russell	268	Feb. 23	A. ship	937	Limeburner	Russell and Co.		
Sea Witch	267	Feb. 15	A. ship	907	Frazer	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Early
S. V. Given	262	Jan. 19	A. ship	572	Given	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	[illegible]	......	......
Geelong, (viâ H'kong)	London	392	Oct. 7	2,193,550	319,550	614	660	......
Security,	Liverpool	505	,, 21	......	......	......	......	......
Countess of Winton,	Liverpool	362	,, 24	2,601,550	324,887	1,012	......	......
Eugenia,	London	714	,, 28	1,772,200	......	656	720	......
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000	......	......	3,140	......
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	,, 19	3,295,795	97,460	1,072	2,234	......
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	,, 24	2,575,190	384,960	240	......	......
Ashmore,	Liverpool		Dec.—	3,109,546	342,512	1,504	960	......

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 4TH MARCH, 1853.

A glance at the table will show by the rapidly increasing height of the thermometer that spring is already here. The whole vegetable world proclaims the same fact. The phenomenon most worthy of notice in the past week has been the diffusion of sand in the atmosphere during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Commencing, as usually happens, with the wind at N.W., it continued with a changing wind during the two succeeding days, until the strong breeze of Thursday cleared the atmosphere. The appearance was wholly distinct from that caused by moisture in the air, as during the fog of yesterday morning; and the sun presented, more particularly when about setting, a deadened leaden hue. And here we must correct a mistake that has crept into our columns: this appearance has not only been observed previously in Shanghae, but has been recorded by us on former occasions prior to the notice of the same appearance at Ningpo, some months since.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
of
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

February.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1853	1853 Mean	1853 Minimum	Mean of 3 years	1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
26	S.	30.55	30.28	30.45	34.0	24.0	50.5	W. to S.E.	S.	0.00	0.03
27	S.	30.23	30.25	30.11	41.5	29.0	46.0	S.	N.E.	0.00	0.09
28	M.	30.19	30.38	30.10	46.5	33.0	43.5	N.W.	N.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.11
March.											
1	Tu.	30.10	30.42	29.98	50.0	40.0	44.5	S.S.E. to S.E.	E. to S.E.	0.00	0.04
2	W.	30.30	30.28	30.09	49.5	45.0	44.5	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.08
3	Th.	30.11	30.36	29.98	53.5	45.0	44.0	S.S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.16
4	F.	30.09	30.40	29.97	56.0	51.0	44.5	N.E. to E.	N.E. to N.	0.14	0.01
Shanghae. 5th March. 1853.]				Mean	45.8		45.3		Total	0.14	0.52

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45, ...	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,820	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,957	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	253,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	[illegible]	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,332	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	823,671	[illegible]	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	[illegible]	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	550,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,751,113	22,360,370	[illegible]
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,054,806	1,001,300	476,321	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52, ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,103	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,025	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,853	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52, ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,133

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,030	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	220
Year 1851-52, ...	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,660,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	296

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49, ...	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	418,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
1849-50, in 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 ,, ..	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,100	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,545
1851-52, in 114 ,, ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1851-52, ... {Increase, Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,327,000	1,492

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In 3	Vessels, ...		1852—July Total.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,476,003	4,777	......	......	......
In 8	,, ...		Augt. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,895,652	5,363	3 cases	......	......
In 9	,, ...		Sept. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,826,337	3,654	......	......	72
In 7	,, ...		Oct. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,263,745	3,000	......	......	47
In 9	,, ...		Nov. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,527,328	1,159	......	150	69
In 2	,, ...		Dec. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	836,000	82	......	......	......
In 5	,, ...		1853—Jany. ,,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,539,865	2,271	......	......	26
1853.				......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20,364,980	20,306	3 cases	150	214
Feb. —	Greenfield, ...	562	Cork	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 9	Samuel Appleton, ...	700	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 19	Julia, ...	519	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	......	......	......
,, 24	Fanny Chapman, ...	298	Liverpool	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	191	......	......	......
,, 24	Nile, ...	763	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 26	Crystal Palace, ...	478	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	398	......	......	......
,, 27	Harriet Humble, ...	483	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden, ...	891	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
,, 1	Ennadale, ...	343	London	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In 1	Vessel, ...		1852—July Total..	......	......	......	6,100	......	......	6,100	237,500	......	......	......	......	237,500	243,600	......	......
In 2	,, ...		Augt. ,, ..	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700	......	......	......	......	27,700	1,315,400	56.00	15,610
In 6	,, ...		Sept. ,, ..	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600	......	......	......	......	315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In 9	,, ...		Oct. ,, ..	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400	......	......	29,400	......	223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In 10	,, ...		Nov. ,, ..	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300	......	......	159,300	......	924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,350
In 6	,, ...		Dec. ,, ..	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	198,900	2,579,900	554,100	......	......	169,600	......	723,700	3,303,600	71.03	845
1853]	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,938,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,708,400	2,094,600	......	......	358,300	......	2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	33,895
Jany. 2	Helena, ...	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,300	478,600	110,400	......	4,900	11,000	......	126,300	604,900	19.91	900
,, 24	Comoro, ...	440	New York	288,200	42,000	36,200	28,500	46,600	27,400	471,800	1,900	......	1,000	32,000	......	34,900	506,700	......	3,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin, ...	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900	......	......	......	......	215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,704,878	......	......	......
Mar. 1	Mohawk, ...	442	Sydney	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	83,723	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona, ...	206	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48,747	......	......
,, 21	Water Witch, ...	279	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	149,728	......	......
Feb. 19	Island Queen, ...	129	Hongkong	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars;*—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars;*—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars;*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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